

Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES. Founded.....1888  
THE DISPATCH. Founded.....1850  
Published every day in the year by The Times-Dispatch Publishing Company, Inc. Address all communications to THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Times-Dispatch Building, 10 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.  
TELEPHONE, RANDOLPH 1  
Publication Office.....10 South Tenth Street  
South Richmond.....1020 Hull Street  
Petersburg.....100 North Sycamore Street  
Lynchburg.....218 Eighth Street  
HARRISBURG, STONY & BROOKS, INC.,  
Special Advertising Representatives.  
New York.....200 Fifth Avenue  
Philadelphia.....Mutual Life Building  
Chicago.....People's Gas Building

Subscription Rates  
BY MAIL. One Six Three One  
Year. Mo. Mo. Mo. Mo.  
Daily and Sunday.....\$6.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 \$ .55  
Daily only.....4.00 2.00 1.00 .25  
Sunday only.....2.00 1.00 .50 .25  
By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:  
Daily with Sunday, one week.....15 cents  
Daily without Sunday, one week.....10 cents  
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.  
Manuscripts and communications submitted for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by postage stamps.  
SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1915.

Virginia Attains Tax Reform  
WORK of enormous importance to the State has been done at the special session of the General Assembly that adjourned last night. Largely aided by the unselfish efforts and patriotic leadership of Governor Stuart, the Legislature has provided a system of taxation that should encourage progress, rather than retard it.

Doubtless, mistakes have been made in the terms of some of the measures enacted. This was inevitable, because interests were so diverse and in some cases so conflicting that compromise became the only practicable course. As experience demonstrates the existence of these errors, future Legislatures will see to their removal from the general scheme.

The important thing is the adoption of the partial segregation principle. Leaders of the Assembly have declared that this was the basis of the future adoption of complete segregation. With this ideal attained will come, we expect with confidence, substantial reductions in the rates on those subjects of taxation segregated to State use.

Defeat of the Torrens Bill  
DEFEAT of the Torrens bill in the Senate, after it had passed the House of Delegates, is a severe blow to the State's progress. Save on grounds too mean and selfish to be imputed to any one without convincing proof, it is difficult to understand opposition to this measure, so clearly wholesome and so greatly needed here in Virginia.

Wherever the Torrens system has been tried, it has proved highly successful. Under its operation land titles have been made certain and a source of trouble and expense definitely removed. The measure defeated by the votes of sixteen Senators did not impose the system on a single community, but merely permitted its introduction in certain cities and counties that desired it.

It was obvious always that it would encounter the enmity of land title companies and of a certain stamp of lawyer who extracts a portion of his livelihood from the very uncertainty the Torrens system is designed to destroy. Of course, it is impossible to think that such influences as these controlled the majority of the Senate, but the result, whatever its reason or inspiration, is equally unfortunate and discouraging.

Has the Allied Offensive Begun?  
THERE are evidences that Lord Kitchener intends to anticipate his oft-quoted prophecy that "the war will begin in May." The movement on La-Bassee, following the arrival in France of large contingents of the new army, would seem to indicate that the promised offensive on a large scale has at last begun.

Dispatches for several days have recorded successes of British troops on that part of the allied line in the west committed to their guardianship. German trenches have been captured, and, if claims are to be credited, La-Bassee itself is now seriously menaced—so seriously, indeed, that the Germans have brought up large re-inforcements, and are massing their troops for a counterattack.

It may be that the British offensive has the same significance as the recent French onslaughts in Champagne—prevention, that is, of the diversion of enemy troops to the eastern theater. The Russians are fighting a series of hard battles, and it is obviously important to the allied cause that Von Hindenburg's forces should receive no accretions from the west. It may be, however, that the real allied offensive has begun. If that be the correct interpretation, the world will witness shortly such destruction of life as never before in all the bloody history of the human race.

The Ladies, Bless 'Em!  
LET us talk a little together about women. News of the day is full of them. Just casually reading through a single day's collection of items from hither and yon, we run across—

Mr. Russell, eminent ecclesiastic, in an address at Washington, warns men against "the doll-faced kind." He cautions with earnestness and good intent that the doll-faced woman is not fit to marry. She lacks substantial qualities. Marry a contrary woman, because women like to be contrary; and when you've married one, let her boss you just a little bit, even though you know and she knows she would set a fellow up in style?

Item: President Frederick H. Sykes, of the Connecticut College for Women, interestingly dives into statistics and discovers that 10,000 women are being added to the colleges annually. Ten years ago there were six college men to three college women; the ratio is now five to three. What does this just mean? Nothing serious. We have seen it coming during the past fifteen years.

Item: The chief probation officer of Boston delivers a lecture on the slovenly wife, pointing out that a man may be arrested for neglect of his wife, but she may be as slovenly, ill-kept, careless as she may, and no law protects the poor man, however am-

bitious he may be. This is only too true. And now—  
Item: Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, was fighting a fire when his wife came along with a pair of rubbers. "Put these on, Thomas!" "Oh, go away! I haven't time for rubbers!" "Thomas Edison, you put these on instantly or come home with me!" And Thomas put them on! Isn't that delicious? We don't know when we have come across a more delightful note of the always delightful sex. Whether that man be great or small who has the love of his wife, he will always find himself obliged to put on his rubbers. It's that about women that makes us hunt them up in the day's news.  
The day's news is full of the woman touch, and news of women is the most worth while the modern newspaper prints.

More Officers Country's Need  
If there is one lesson that has been driven home by experience in the great war now raging, it is the vital importance of trained and experienced officers. To a nation with a small force of regular soldiers the need of such officers, in time of war, becomes exigent. "With them," as was said recently by President Lowell, of Harvard, "armies can be recruited and drilled in a comparatively short time. Without them the creation of an efficient defensive force is almost impossible."

Secretary of War Garrison, doubtless with this thought in mind, recommended to Congress at its last session a substantial increase in the number of army officers. It is well known that as matters stand the officers' corps is not adequate to the proper supply of even our small establishment. So many are on detached duty of various descriptions that many organizations are without their prescribed complements.

The remedy is that Mr. Garrison urged, but on a larger scale. The means are at hand. Appointments to West Point should be increased, and a greater proportion of the graduates of such excellent training schools as the Virginia Military Institute should receive commissions. There is plenty of material within the army's noncommissioned ranks.

For the officers so provided there are large fields of usefulness. More should be detailed to the instruction of the National Guard in the various duties of the soldier, and there should be increased assignments to the military headquarters of the several States.

In this way and through more adequate Federal appropriations the National Guard could be brought to a degree of efficiency scarce below that of the army itself. With funds provided for paying the men for the time they devote to military duty, as might well be done, the organized militia could be increased easily to an approximation of its war strength, and with such increased numbers would come, of course, further need of expert instruction.

Our road to preparedness for war does not lie through the establishment of a great standing army or such follies as the American Legion. We want more regular officers and a more efficient and numerous National Guard. Should the call to arms then be sounded we should have an adequate first line of defense and enough officers to train the gallant youth of the country, who would rally around the flag.

Direct Primaries and Their Uses  
JOB HEDGES has made a heated attack on the direct primary law in New York. He declared that the State would be benefited by a return to party conventions for nominations. The people, according to Mr. Hedges, have no desire to make nominations, and will not do so. He said:

"The trouble with the primary law is that you presume that the individual will go to the polls and vote for ideas and ideals. You presume he will be aggressive for good things and good men. That's all bunk. The average man doesn't vote for anybody or anything; he votes against. No man ever votes for an ideal candidate unless he votes for himself. Ours is a government by default. Indeed, the serious political thought of today is in an inter-change of rhetorical epigrams of praise and damnation. That's all it amounts to."

If this is true, why representative government at all? If the people take no conceivable interest in the nomination of candidates, why is it to be supposed that they take any great amount of interest in actual elections? Why even the nominating convention? Why the expensive farce of elections? A small group of men could conduct the government without putting the average man to the inconvenience of occasionally going to the polls and casting a vote, either primary or final.

As a matter of fact, we are in the natural state of reaction following the general adoption of primary laws. The primary did not accomplish all that was expected of it. Nothing ever does. It was freely predicted by fervid enthusiasts that the primary would do away with political corruption and machine rule. Corruption and machines both continue to exist, and will continue with us for some time to come. Indifferent voters are also very numerous, and their indifference amounts to unpatriotic apathy.

In spite of all these things, the primary represents a real progress. The corrupt methods of nominating conventions were a scandal and a menace to the foundations of our system. It was impossible that we should remain indifferent to them; some effort at remedy was necessary. And, say what you will, the modern American voter is more intelligent than the voter of a generation ago. He may not always vote for the "ideal" candidate, but nowadays he less and less often votes for a known scoundrel, simply because he is the nominee of the party, as the voter used to do in the good old days.

At least, it must be said of Mexico that her ways are ways of peace, and her gang-leaders Christian statesmen, compared with those of the most enlightened nations of Europe. Also, she has never attempted to carry Kultur across the Rio Grande.

Four students in the Ohio College of Agriculture have been demonstrating that they can live on 10 cents a day each. That is all very well, but why do something so ridiculous when a nickel more would set a fellow up in style?

Colony, Kans., has a hot election on, with women candidates whose platform is the abolition of pests, chiefly cats. Never mind; the men's day will come when they have a platform advocating the free distribution of rat traps.

Accident makes more men famous than design. For instance, a Californian has just discovered a new and wonderful peach by accidentally dropping a pit into a hole where chemical fertilizer had dripped from a barrel.

SONGS AND SAWS

Adieu!  
Bye-bye, Baby Bunting;  
Buddy's going hunting  
For some place far beyond  
these walls  
Where he can't hear his baby's  
squalls.  
Bye-bye, Baby Bunting;  
Your howls are too affronting.

The Penitent Says:  
If folks who live in glass houses followed  
the rule about throwing stones, the amount of  
damage this exercise now causes would become  
almost negligible.

A Change of Tense.  
Policeman (after the crash)—Is that your  
automobile?  
Motorist (mournfully)—No. That was.

Proof Positive.  
"Gadaby is a lucky chap. He is always pick-  
ing up acquaintances who help him out of his  
difficulties."  
"Oh, I don't know. He picked up one  
acquaintance who ran away with his wife."  
"Well, isn't that just what I said?"

Rising Local Light.  
Grubbs—Young Shingle is doing rather well,  
I understand, in his law practice.  
Stubbs—I should say he is. He has kept so  
many crooks out of jail that the Pickpockets'  
Syndicate is thinking of making him its general  
counsel.

A Deadlock.  
Said the Czar to the Kaiser:  
"It is foolish to try, sir.  
You'll have to step back to Berlin;  
The fact is, you bore me  
By getting before me,  
For Prussia I want to get in."

Said the Kaiser to Czar Nick:  
"Why, you'd make Jack Tar sick—  
Though used to the waves of the sea—  
Get out now from under,  
Or I'll give you the thunder;  
Then, cousin, oh! where would you be?"

So they keep on berating,  
And scolding, and railing,  
With Poland, as usual, the goat.  
For that luckless nation  
Feels more castigation  
And still tighter grip on its throat.  
THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

Every time a reference to the Prinz Eitel Friedrich gets into a newspaper under a Norfolk date line, large and lurid flames are discernible in the general direction of Newport News. Here's one from the Times-Herald:

"The fact is that Collector Hamilton has not been to Norfolk since the German arrived. He has been too busy here. All the transactions have been at the port of Newport News, but it would appear from the Washington dispatch that the hearings were in Norfolk. Why? Because the port has been designated by the government as Norfolk-Newport News, and it is easier to say Norfolk than to use the hyphenated name. How long before Newport News will appeal to a Democratic administration to repair the wrong which a Republican administration did the port of Newport News?"

Speaking of flames, the Salem Times-Register emits a few of its own on the general subject of tax-dodging and tax-dodgers. It says: "We say that the State tax-gatherers should be provided with a dark lantern and jimmy, if necessary, to compel the rich tax-dodger to bear the same proportionate tax burden as the poor man who has only his home and a little patch of land, which the land assessor values at the amount his judgment dictates, without consulting the opinion of the owner or the honest man of greater wealth who considers his duty to return his intangible property at its proper value."

Bursting into poetry, as the season indicates, and apropos the approaching Circuit Court day, the Orange Observer says: "The biggest time of all the year, when hundreds of people will come from far and near, to drink there will be no beer, but the 'blind tigers' will flourish, have no fear." There'll be no thirst nor carking care 'mong those who make the journey there. We shed a large and briny tear for luckless wights who don't appear."

Bitterness fills the soul and envy gnaws at the vitals of the Bristol Herald-Courier. It was probably after the passage, before the office windows of some magnate's six-cylinder car that the following was indited: "The difference between a newspaper man and a journalist is about the same as the difference between a farmer and an agriculturist. Journalists and agriculturists usually ride in automobiles."

Current Editorial Comment

Prosperity for Lumber Industries  
The prospect that the North Pacific lumber interests will furnish the lumber to rebuild rural France, despoiled and devastated by war, betokens a large access of business to local lumber manufacturers. The need for lumber in the reconstruction of the French government from our local mills and the awards will soon follow. The need for 300,000,000 feet of lumber, which will furnish cargoes for 150 ships, in the desire for prompt shipment it is probable that all the mills of the North Pacific Coast, including those of British Columbia, will receive portions of the large order. Under the general increase in the demand for lumber, the mills of the State are resuming full-time work, and the unemployed men are fast taking their places in the new industry. With or without war's demand, the mills of Washington and those of other countries in the war zone will greatly increase and stimulate the general business. The building of Europe after the war should keep the mills of the world busy for many years. The lumber industry of this State has no doubt passed through the most critical period in its history, and the immediate future holds nothing but promise of great prosperity.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Villa Is Gaining in Mexico  
Since the rupture between Carranza and Villa the civil war they have engaged in has not followed a course promising early decision, and meanwhile the country has drifted into a condition approximating anarchy. Villa has taken campaign which he displayed notably in his march from the American border south to Torreón against the forces of Huerta. He even lost Guadalupe, and leaving the south to Zardoya, he was obliged to turn his attention for a time to maintaining himself in the north, where he was strongest. Mexico City was evacuated and Carranza's forces permitted to occupy it. It would now appear that it was a distinct disadvantage to either faction to occupy the capital, owing to the resistance to occupation imposed upon those in authority. The diplomatic representatives of foreign nations are in Mexico City, and they refuse to extend recognition to the government of the day, whatever it may be, although they attend to their representations and protests in case things go wrong. Villa could have damaged his enemy no more severely, perhaps, than by leaving him to indicate that the evacuation of the capital by the Carranza forces must be accompanied by a distinct loss of prestige in Mexico for the Carranza cause; for Villa has recaptured Guadalupe, and has fully maintained his supremacy in the north. He holds Torreón, an important railroad junction in Central Mexico, and such developments as can be discerned at a distance

support the opinion that Villa, rather than Carranza, is slowly gaining ground.—Springfield Republican.

Submarine Warfare Failure  
Not to go into dubious cases, it seems fairly certain that the long-range submarine has been destroyed, as against less than a score of the four or five British merchant ships that have been marked by the value of their cargoes. If Germany has lost roughly one of her submarines for each four vessels that the raid has cost the enemy, it is plain that the exchange is for her a losing one. She must come to the end of her supply of long-distance submarine cruisers at this rate long before the British shipping list is materially shortened. The submarine operations may, indeed, favor Germany in this sense, that two or three millions of dollars represented by these freighters and their cargoes exceeds the cost of the submarines whose existence we are weighing against theirs. But since the number of submarine cruisers available for the work of commerce destruction is limited to the neighborhood of a score, the total of damage which they are reasonably likely to be able to inflict is also limited. It does not amount to enough to exert an appreciable drain on British resources.—New York Evening Sun.

Gossip From "Down Home"  
The Henderson Gold Leaf expounds with great lucidity a difficulty that all forward-looking experience from time to time. It says: "There are those who seem to think that you cannot be in sympathy with any movement or cause unless you will consent to swallow, without grinning or asking a question, every man who seeks to be a leader in that particular cause or movement. But while your heart might be in right, your stomach might not always be in good order." Some of the reform leaders must find it difficult to swallow themselves.

"The new law should make it harder for the blind tigers, for the average man can make use of all that he can order in his own name," says the Durham Herald. Of course, of course. How could the average Tarheel be expected to go a whole month on a beggarly half-gallon?

The Greensboro Record hangs on valiantly to the "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" philosophy—and without any modesty or humility, either. According to the Record, "It is sometimes said by people and by newspaper editors that crime is not lessened by capital punishment. In Great Britain, when a man takes the life of another, they get his goat, and homicide is about one-eighth as frequent as in this country. Truth is, execution for murder in this country is a rare thing. There is too much gamble about it—too much chance to escape punishment of any kind." Most observers of the operation of the criminal law will agree, at least, with that last observation.

County treasurers are to be abolished "down home," and the Rocky Mount Telegram is unhappy in the prospect. It means, according to the Telegram, "the abolishing of one of the most attractive plums in county affairs, and one that years ago involved task, but now it's a handsome piece of political patronage. There is no reason why the banks could not handle the funds of every county in the State, and the point is that, instead of such an enormous sum to be paid the treasurer, the banks would really be up and doing, with sleeves rolled up, and ever so glad to get the account."

Queries and Answers  
Dinwiddie County.  
Where may I find some facts in the history of Dinwiddie County, Va.? MISS R. H. IN HOWE'S HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.

Political.  
Please give the names of the members of the Cabinet and of the Supreme Court of the United States. SUBSCRIBER.

Cabinet—W. J. Bryan, W. Q. Adams, L. M. Garrison, T. W. Gregory, A. S. Burleson, J. M. plus Daniels, E. K. Lane, D. F. Houston, W. C. Redfield, W. B. Wilson. Court—E. D. White, Joseph McKenna, Holmes, W. R. Day, C. E. Hughes, W. Van Devanter, J. R. Lamar, Mahlon Pitney, J. C. McReynolds.

Virginia-Carolina.  
Is North Carolina ahead of Virginia in educational matters? Which State has the greater number of manufacturing enterprises? J. E. SUTTON.

It would be impossible to reply to the first question, except in the case of two States which would come far apart in educational methods and results, and the two which you mention are rather close together. As to the second query, much the same is true. We do not know the exact number of "manufacturing enterprises" in either of the States, the number does not remain the same long enough for any one to count them, and it is likely that they are so nearly the same in the two States that it would be a matter of guess.

The Voice of the People  
Americans Welcome in Canada.  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
The idea seems to have got abroad among some of our American readers that in consequence of the war they are not permitted to enter Canada without producing passports or being subjected to other annoying restrictions. Let me assure them that Americans are cordially invited as welcome in Canada as the flowers in May. The war has added no restrictions to their free entrance, and their passports are required other than their friendly faces. A pocketbook sufficiently ample to meet their obligations is all that is needed.

The latch-string is always out in Canada for its friends from across the border, whether war is on or not. Secretary Board of Trade, St. John, N. B., March 11, 1915.

Oh! May I Join the Choir Invisible!  
Oh! may I join the choir invisible  
Of those immortal dead who live again  
In minds made better by their presence: live  
In pulses stirred to generosity,  
In deeds that reach beyond the grave,  
For miserable alms that live with self,  
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,  
And with their mild persistence urge man's search  
To vaster issues.

To make undying music in the world,  
Breathing as beautiful order that controls  
With growing away the growing life of man.  
So we inherit that sweet purity  
For which we struggled, failed, and agonized,  
With wide-eyed respect that bred despair.  
Rebellious flesh that would not be subdued,  
A villainous parent shaming still its child,  
Poor anxious penitence, is quick dissolved;  
Its discords, quenched by meeting harmonies,  
Die in the large and charitable air.  
And all our better, truer, nobler self,  
That sobbed religiously in yearning song,  
Laboriously tracing what must be,  
And what may yet be better,—saw within  
A worthier image for the smelter's furnace.  
And shaped it forth before the multitude,  
Divinely human, raising worship so  
To higher reverence more mixed with love.  
That better self shall live till human Time  
Shall fold its eyelids, and the human sky  
Be gathered like a scroll within the tomb  
Unread forever.

This is life to be come,  
For us who strive to follow. May I reach  
That purest heaven, be to other souls  
The cup of strength in some great agony,  
Evoke the order, feel the nature love,  
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty.  
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,  
And in diffusion even more intense.  
So shall I join the choir invisible  
Whose music is the gladness of the world.  
—George Eliot.

AFTER THE WAR!

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



From the New York Evening Sun.

NATIONAL EXPANSION'S DANGERS

"The hope of attaining national economic independence through expansion is a will-o'-the-wisp," declares a writer in the Unpopular Review. Upon investigation he makes out a case against the policy of colonial expansion that seriously reflects on the wisdom of fighting to get or to retain "a place in the sun." There is not one important English colony, he declares, that does not cost the imperial treasury more than it yields, directly or indirectly, and the experiences of the other nations which have attempted to emulate England's example of acquiring territory at any cost have been very much the same. In the case of this country and its one real exploit in the field of international colonization, he maintains that our inability to make the Philippines pay anything like an adequate return on what it cost us to pacify them, and what it will cost to maintain a navy adequate to defend them, is not due to our inexperience in colonization, but to the fact that neither we nor any other power could make them pay a fair dividend.

Beginning with France's awakening after her defeat by the Germans, the great nations of Europe have striven with increasing zest for more territory. France went after Africa, and she got about all of it she could take, and even with her great financial resources, then England intensified her search for land, apparently regardless of its location, and sprang from Hongkong to Cape Town, Germany came in time to get a hold here and there; Russia went into the heart of Asia and finally passed through to meet Japan coming westward; Belgium went into darkest Africa to get territory in the Congo which yielded her a return under Leopold that a man of lesser cruelty can never realize. Portugal's empire, based on the building of a paper empire, Italy fell in line, and finally the United States subdued Spain in an orderly piece of warfare and became proprietor of the Philippines. Most of our best statesmen have had a valid excuse in the fact that this faced a real peril in the shape of a growing

breach between the domestic demand for foodstuffs and the domestic supply. It has been shown that the British Isles would starve without food from other countries. Nor can most of the other countries approach a sufficient production of present-day foods to meet their needs. But the fallacy is now to lie in the circumstance that while the great food-producing countries lie in the Temperate Zone, the territory lately acquired lies in the hot zones. It is only natural that territory rich in food-producing qualities should produce a race not easily reduced to a tributary relation, and this has been the case. Canada, Russia, including Siberia, and the United States have the natural combination of climate and soil which makes for abundant crops, and they have, of course, long since been established so firmly that no present or nation has the power to dislodge them.

The moral argument for expansion—namely, that it is the duty of the stronger nations to care for and guide the weaker—has its advocates, but unless expansion proves financially profitable in the long run, it is likely to have reverses which no moral argument will stand up to. It was the lust for gold that led to much of the conquest of this country in its early days, and the same motive still actuates much of the expansion of to-day. But whereas a few hundred years ago the countries were fought over because it was thought they contained temples of gold, today the bone of contention is for the control of the world's trade, which will bring them cheap foodstuffs. In the Review article it is asserted that the highly efficient Germans have found that in order to protect their overseas trade they have had to maintain a navy at an annual expenditure of 2 1/2 per cent of the total export and import trade of the empire. And against the achievements of Germany, France and England in the example of such countries as Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland, which have attended to affairs at home, and now enjoy tranquillity when all about them is blood and spoliation.

India and the War

In an article in the New York Times, discussing India's relation to the European war, Lalpat Rai, one of the leading lawyers of Lahore, says, among other things:

"India's interest in this war is neither purely altruistic nor absolutely disinterested. She is interested in the results of the war, as she hopes for a general reestablishment of her political relations with England, or, for the matter of that, with the whole world. She aspires to a position worthy of her past. Her people desire to be their own country what other people are in theirs, as it is only then that she can make her proper contribution to the world ethics and the world culture."

There can be no denying the fact that ever since the Russo-Japanese War India has been astir. A keen desire for political liberties has been shown by all classes of her people. The general awakening of India has attracted world-wide notice. A national party has come into existence who do not accept the present political arrangement, and demand complete independence of them desire complete independence. Others would be contented to remain within the British empire on the same footing as Canada or Australia or South Africa, but have proved their fitness by every test recognized under the sun.

"India can throw into the war millions of fighting men, if they are properly armed. At present, however, the act prohibits the use of arms by Indians in general except under a license from the magistrate, which is granted on sparingly, and for very strong reasons. As for the intellectual equipment, their intellectual capacity has never been denied. It is a shame that so far the government of India should have done so little for the education of its people. Education in India is neither compulsory nor free. From its revenues, imperial, provincial and local, the government does not spend more than twenty millions of dollars on the education of about 250,000,000 people, while it spends about \$100,000,000 on the army. The population of 300,000,000 in an area of over a million square miles has only five universities, and to satisfy their craving for intellectual food, in the matter of scientific, technical and vocational education, India is decades behind Europe and America. There is hardly a high-class technical institute in the whole country. To get up-to-date education Indians have to go to Europe or seek the hospitality of American universities."

"With self-government the industrial regeneration of India will then be in a position to protect her industries, if necessary, and to make commercial treaties with the other countries of the world in her own interests. This will also remove the present embargo on Indian immigration to other countries outside of Asia.

"Self-governed India will loom large in world politics as a generous and powerful, but as a contributor to the general happiness of mankind, and to the moral and ethical uplift of the race. The goal is self-government. It will add to the glory of Great Britain if she gets it without bloodshed. She has deserved it by her conduct in the past. She is earning it now on the battlefields of Europe.

"WILLIAM W. CHUNG, President."

Hopetful Mission.  
(Cleveland Leader.)  
If even one of those 200 commercial travelers who have gone to South America succeeds in making a South American see a United States joke their toll will not have been in vain.